TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY 9, 1860. NO. 46.

Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention.

SIXTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—The National Democratic convention reassembled at 10 o'clock, this morning at the Institute.

Mr. Moffatt, of Virginia, and Josiah Randal, of Pennsylvania, both claimed the floor.

It was finally given to Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bigler proceeded to address the Convention in favor of reconciling the differences which exist, and producing union and harmony and preserving the integrity of the Democratic party.

He was interrupted by Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, who claimed the floor, on the ground that he had moved the previous question at the time of adjournment last night.

The Chair decided that the motion for the previous question, last night, was not seconded, and therefore, Mr. Bigler was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Bigler then introduced the Bayard resolutions, hoping that they might be the means of conciliation. He moved, as a means of testing the sense of the Convention, that the reports be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the Bayard resolutions to the Convention in one hour.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, denounced the motion as out of order.

A half hour was then spent in the discussion of points of order.

The Chair decided that Mr. Bigler was in order.

Mr. Bigler demanded the previous question.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, moved that the motion to recommit be laid on the table.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the motion to table would not carry the whole subject, resolutions and all, with it.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected to the inquiry. We will ascertain that when the vote is taken.

After further debate, the Chair stated that the motion to lay on the table the previous question, carries with it the several platforms.

Mr. Montgomery then withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Miles of Maryland, wanted to know what would be the effect of the previous question. Representing the principal slave district of Maryland, he wanted the opportunity to reply to the remarks made here by his colleague, (Mr. Johnson.) whom he charged with misrepresenting his constituents at home, and stultifying his own opinions which he previously expressed.

There were cries for the previous question, and it was seconded at 11 o'clock.

Florida demanded a vote by States.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the hall.

The minority of the Georgia delegation here read the resolution of the Georgia Convention, requesting, but they contended, not instructing their delegates to vote as a unit. Without any decision on the point,

The vote was proceeded with, and resulted as follows--yeas 303; nays 1, (from Maryland.)

So the main question was ordered.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Bigler to recommend the whole subject to the committee with the Bayard resolutions.

They are as follows:—

1st. Affirming the Cincinnati platform.

2d. *Resolved*, That all citizens have the right to settle in the territories without their rights of person or property being impaired either by Congressional or territorial legislation.

3d. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to maintain all the Constitutional rights of property, of whatever kind, in the territories, and to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto.

The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions are the same as the third, fourth, fifth and sixth of those reported by the majority committee.

The vote on Mr. Bigler's motion was announced as follows, amid great excitement:—Yeas 152, nays 151. So the motion was carried.

NAYS—Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 4½; Iowa, 4; New York, 35; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 11; Maryland, 2½; Virginia, 1; Missouri, 4; Minnesota, 3; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5. Total, 151.

All the balance were in the affirmative —152.

[It being understood that the vote was on Mr. Bigler's motion to recommit and instruct, the minority vote is claimed as the first test of Mr. Douglas' strength—the Bayard resolutions being anti-squatter sovereignty.]

The President decided that the vote did carry the instructions to report the Bayard resolutions within an hour, and announced that the vote would now recur on that part of Mr. Bigler's motion.

Mr. Stewart of Michigan, asked that a vote be taken on each of the resolutions. [Sensation.

Nearly an hour was spent in discussing questions of order.

Senator Bayard, in the meantime, endeavored to allay the excitement.

At 12½ o'clock, the President decided that the motion to lay the balance of Mr. Bigler's proposition on the table was in order. If laid on the table the three platforms, without instructions as to matter or time, would go to the committee, together with Mr. Bayard's resolution.

When Georgia was called, the minority of that delegation again protested against the vote of the State being given as a unit, on the ground that they were requested and not instructed to vote as a unit.

A debate on this point ensued, which checked the progress of the vote.

At 1½ o'clock the President declared that the request was equivalent to an instruction, and that Georgia must vote as a unit, (being a loss of two Douglas votes.)

The vote was then announced as follows—yeas 242, nays 47.

So the Platforms were all referred back to the Committee without instructions.

Pending a motion to instruct the Committee to report at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Convention adjourned till that hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock. The Chairman of the Platform Committee announced that he would not be able to report until half-past five o'clock. A recess was taken.

On the Convention being again called to order, Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, reported from the majority of the Committee. In doing so, he urged upon the delegates from the Northern States to recollect that the slaves who now grow cotton in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, are the children of slaves who were formerly held in their own States.

THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY

is a combination of those of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, and Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, presented the minority report, eschewing Congressional intervention, and declaring that whether Congress or the Territorial Legislatures have the power to intervene, depends upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which decision they pledge the Democratic party to sustain and abide by.

Mr. Samuels proceeded at some length to address the Southern members, appealing to them not to persist in demanding an abstraction, that will drive one half of the Democracy of the North into the arms of the Black Republicans. His speech was a powerful, earnest and effective appeal, free of all bitterness, and was listened to with the most marked attention by the Southern members. When Mr. Samuels had concluded,

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, presented another minority report, signed by Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Indiana, consisting of the Cincinnati platform pure and simple, which he offered as a substitute for both the majority and minority reports.

DEBATE ON THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Stephens, of Oregon, obtained the floor amid a struggle of a hundred contostants, and proceeded to give his reasons for sustaining the report of the majority.

Mr. Roland J. Brent, of Maryland, took the ground that although opposed to the doctrine termed "squatter sovereignty," he must still, as a matter of policy, sustain the position of non-intervention. Four years ago the South demanded this principle of non-intervention, and why do they now come here and demand this surrender of principle? He cautioned them on the result of their extreme views that could lead to nothing but the election of a Black Republican President and Congress.

Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, followed in a speech on the Southern side of the question, commencing at twenty minutes of eight o'clock. He maintained that the South had upheld the Democratic party from the beginning; that the South had been foremost in fighting the battles of the country, and the Democratic party owes everything to the South. The South has extended the boundaries of the country, has furnished the means of paying the debt of the country.

Mr. Burrow's remarks were of the most violent and inflamatory character, and, amid the impatience to come to a vote, the noise and confusion caused by clapping of hands and stamping of feet were so great that he could scarcely be heard beyond the rostrum. He continued, despite the noise, to speak at the height of his voice. He considered that the Northern Democrats, in their present position were worse than the Black Republicans. He did not care whether the Black Republicans whipped them, or they whipped the Black Republicans; of the two, he considered that the Black Republicans were the most open and manly foe of the South; as to Douglas, he would not support him if he were nominated. He considered him as great an enemy to the South as Seward.

Mr. Claiborne, of Arkansas, obtained the floor and said he had intended to address the Convention to-night, but he had come to the conclusion that this debate had caused a wider breach instead of producing harmony, and, if continued would inevitably result in the disruption of the Convention. He therefore called the previous question.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, moved an adjournment.

Ohio demanded that the vote on an adjournment be taken by States, which resulted as follows—yeas 97, nays 105.

[The Douglas men voted against the adjournment, and many of Douglas' opponents in favor of it.]

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, asked a suspension of the rules in order to enable him to offer a resolution.

The proposition was received with shouts of opposition, indicating a bitterness of feeling unprecedented.

The previous question was then ordered by acclamation.

Another motion was made to adjourn.

A vote by States was demanded.

The vote resulted in yeas 139, nays 169.

Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana, inquired whether a motion to adjourn *sine die* would be in order.

The President declared the motion out of order at this time.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, moved a re-consideration of the vote ordering the previous question.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, contended that the motion was out of order and contrary to Parliamentary law.

The President decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Jackson moved to lay all the resolutions and platforms on the table.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, moved that the Convention adjourn.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, contended that no business had transpired since the previous motion to adjourn, and hence the motion last made was out of order.

Mr. Jackson renewed the motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

A vote was taken and the motion lost.—Ayes 20½, nays 282½. The ayes were partly composed of, Georgia 8; Florida 3; Massachusetts 4½.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, moved an adjournment, amid noise and confusion that would have drowned the report of a twenty-four pounder.

A vote by States was ordered, which stood, ayes 126, nays 178.

Mr. Gittings moved a recess of one hour.

Mr. Jackson moved to recommit the reports, which was pronounced out of order.

Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana, moved a call of the roll.

The President decided that a call of the House, after the previous question was ordered, was not in order.

Mr. Lawrence appealed from the decision of the chair, but withdrew the appeal.

A scene of disorder here ensued that was almost deafening.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said that his side of the House was willing to adjourn as soon as the main question was adopted.

Mr. Bigler endeavorod to make a proposition, but was called down.

The President said if this contest and uproar continued, he would feel bound in duty to himself and the Convention, to leave the chair. That it was physically impossible for him to take part in such a struggle and clamor. His leaving the chair would be a disgraceful matter, if caused by the continuance of this uproar among an assemblage of such distinguished gentlemen.

Mr. Hunter, of Louisiana, hoped that his friends would submit to the ordering of the main question.

Mr. Owens, of Florida, as a Southern man, hoped that this contest would cease. The Northern gentlemen have fairly met us in argument, and why should we refuse to meet this issue manfully? [Cheers.]

The President then put the question—"Shall the main question be put?"

A vote by States was demanded amid great noise and motions to adjourn, which was met by cries of "No—no."

Isaiah Rynders contended that it was a tacit agreement to adjourn, and it must be done. He would not consent to taking advantage of the minority—as cheating, gentlemen, if you please.

Here another scene of excitement ensued. A hundred voices were addressing the Chair at once, and all shouting at the top of their voices.

Mr. Steward, of Michigan, said that the majority would consent to adjourn if he was allowed to make a motion to re-consider and lay the motion on the table.

The motion was then put and carried, and at 10 o'clock the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The following is the report made by the majority:

Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed with the following explanatory resolutions:

First—That the government of a Territory organized by the act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second—That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third—That when the settlers in a territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being communicated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of the other States, and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Union whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Fourth—That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Fifth—That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Sixth—That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

Seventh—WHEREAS, One of the greatest necessities of the age in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic Party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the Constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The following is the minority report, submitted by Mr. Samuels, of Iowa.

FIRST—*Resolved*, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing the Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters, and we recommend as the only further resolutions, the following:

Second—Inasmuch as differences of opinions exist in the Democratic party, as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the situation of slavery within the Territories, therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

Third—*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

Fourth—*Resolved*, That one of the necessities of the age in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is a a speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Fifth—*Resolved*, That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be favorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Sixth—*Resolved*, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, are hostile in their character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

SEVENTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 30.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, and the proceedings were opened with prayer.

Mr. Cushing, the President, apologized for the harsh language he used during the disorderly proceedings on Saturday evening.—However, he had considered it his duty to speak plainly and positively.

The President announced the first business in order to be a vote on the main question, which was the substitute offered by Mr. Butler, on behalf of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Indiana and New Jersey, (*not Illinois*,) presenting the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, with the resolution for the protection of citizens of foreign birth.

The vote being taken on the Butler platform, it was rejected by nearly a two-third vote—yeas 105, nays 198.

When New Jersey was called, a delegate stated that the Convention appointing the delegates from that State recommended them to vote as a unit.

The President decided that the word "recommended," was equivalent to an instruction, and the decision of the Chair was appealed from.

A motion to lay the appeal on the table was lost; yeas 150, nays 146.

The question then recurred on the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

A vote by States was demanded, which resulted—yeas 145, nays —. The decision was, therefore, reversed.

After nearly an hour spent in discussing points of order and various parliamentary movements, to prevent the Convention from reaching the main question,

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to lay the whole subject on the table and proceed to a vote for President.

[Cries of agreed! No! no! etc.]

Mr. Winthrop, of Alabama, contended that the motion of Mr. Butler was out of order, and that the vote on the Platform must now be taken.

Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, was unwilling to reach a result by subterfuge, that we cannot reach by plain dealing.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, attempted to address the Chair, but he was called to order.

Mr. Butler withdrew his motion to lay on the table and proceed to balloting.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, renewed the motion to lay on the table.

The President was about stating the question, when a voice cried out: "Mr. President, a mistake. I didn't second that man's motion down there."

Mr. Gittings rose to demand an explanation. He would like to know who it was that spoke so disrespectful of him. He claimed to be a delegate from Maryland.

Mr. Hooper rose and said he did not intend anything disrespectful to the gentleman. But his name was Tom Hooper of Alabama.

Mr. Gittings—If no insult was intended, the gentleman will call at my room and take a drink.

The question was then taken on adopting the minority report as a substitute for the majority report.

The minority report was adopted—yeas 165, nays 138.

Mr. Flourney asked permission to make a personal explanation, declaring himself for Mr. Douglas, and unwilling to obey the instructions of his State to leave the Convention in case the minority report was adopted.

The vote then recurred on the majority platform as amended, being the resolutions of the minority.

Mr. Ashe, of North Carolina, stated that if these minority resolutions are adopted, he would be compelled to abandon the Convention and disconnect himself from the Democratic party. [Cheers from the South.]

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, contended that the preamble to the minority resolutions controverts the Cincinnati platform. [Cries of order.]

Several gentlemen attempted to speak at the top of their voices until drowned in the uproar.

Mr. Butler demanded that the question should be first taken on the first part of the resolution, affirming the Cincinnati Platform.

This was agreed to, and the Cincinnati Platform, separately, was adopted—yeas 233, nays 70.

When Mississippi was called, Mr. Glenn arose and voted no, declaring that Mississippi believed the Cincinnati Platform, as explained North and South, was an unqualified swindle. His voice was drowned in cries of order.

The remaining half hour up to one o'clock was spent in discussing the right of the Georgia delegation to vote by districts.

The President having repeated his decision that the word "request" in the case of Georgia is equivalent to a provision or intimation to vote as a unit.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, appealed from the decision, and, whilst a vote was being taken, withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Briggs, of New York, now that the Cincinnati platform was adopted, moved that all the balance of the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, rose to inquire whether he had been ruled out of order simply because he came from a slave State.—[Cries of order and great confusion.]

Mr. Gittings continued to proclaim himself from a border State.

The Chair stated that he had not, to his knowledge, called the gentleman to order, except when he was clearly out of order.

Mr. Gittings replied, perhaps so; and then added that he had not had the honor of meeting the President before, or since 1840, when he made the most violent Whig speech he had ever heard. [Cries of order.]

Mr. Stewart raised the point of order, that the motion to lay on the table would carry the whole subject with it.

The President decided that it would not carry the Cincinnati Platform, which has just been adopted.

Mr. Gittings rose to a personal explanation. He did not mean any insult or offence to the Chair by the remark that he had first seen him at a Whig meeting making a Whig speech. He honored such men. He honored any man that dared to be a Democrat in Massachusetts.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, said that the motion to lay the balance of the minority report on the table is out of order, as it is equivalent to a motion to strike out all but the first resolution, which would be clearly out of order.

The President declared the motion to lay on the table in order.

After the vote had commenced, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida desired to withdraw their votes, and Arkansas withdrew three of its votes. All refusing to vote on the subject.

The result was then announced—yeas 81, nays 188. So the Convention refused to lay the balance of the minority platform on the table.

The Convention then proceeded to vote separately on the resolutions.

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, warned gentlemen if they adopted these resolutions, that the Democratic party will cease to exist as a National party.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, rose to a question of order.

Cries of "down" by the Southern members.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, rose and desired to address the Convention.

Great excitement ensued, and the Southern members demanded a decision of the point of order, refusing to hear Mr. Richardson, and crying him down.

Mr. Richardson maintained his position, and great anxiety was manifested to hear him. He made several attempts to speak, but was called to order by the Mississippi and Alabama delegations.

Judge Meek, of Alabama, demanded that the Convention proceed to vote, and that no other business be allowed.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, asked a suspension of the rules to allow Mr. Richardson to speak.

The motion was declared out of order.

Another half hour was spent in discussing points of order and privileged questions, at the expiration of which, a vote was taken on a motion to strike out the preamble and the first resolution relating to the Dred Scott decision in the Supreme Court relative to slavery.

The Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida delegations refused to vote.

The delegations generally went out to consult, and the vote was finally announced as follows: Yeas 40, nays 230. The only ayes were New Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 10½, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 4, Pennsylvania 9, Maryland 2½, Missouri 5, Kentucky 4. [This vote is considered as yielding to the South.]

The President then announced that the motion to strike out the preamble with the first resolution, was rejected.

Mr. Butler proposed that the balance of the platform be voted on without division.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, demanded that a separate vote on each resoulution should be taken.

A vote was then taken on the resolution to protect foreign-born citizens.

Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Alabama declined to vote.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A vote was then taken on the Pacific Railroad resolution, which was also adopted, with only twenty votes in the negative. The same States declined voting.

Mr. McCook gave notice of his intention to move a reconsideration of this vote, with the object of checking California in joining the Alabama movement.

The remaining resolutions were then voted on successively, the same States declining to vote, and Arkansas voting but three votes.

All of the resolutions were then adopted by nearly a unanimous vote—yeas 272.

The following is the platform as adopted:

First—*Resolved*, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters, and we recommend as the only further resolutions, the following:

Second—Inasmuch as differences of opinions exist in the Democratic party, as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories, therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

Third—*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

Fourth—*Resolved*, That one of the necessities of the age in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is a speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Fifth—*Resolved*, That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be favorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Sixth—*Resolved*, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in their character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, obtained the floor on a motion to reconsider the resolutions, and proceeded to address the Convention, complaining that whilst those on his side had given a respectable hearing to the South, that they had not been allowed to say one word. He and those who acted with him had agreed never to agitate the subject in and out of Congress, and they had kept the agreement. It was ready to yield money or property for peace and harmony, but would never consent to yield honor, as demanded of him by the South.

Mr. Yancey replied at some length, declaring that Congress has the right to protect the property of slaveholders against the encroachment of Territorial legislation wherever it may occur.

Mr. Stewart moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and called the previous question, but gave way to

Mr. Walker, of the Alabama delegation, who rose and announced that he had a communication from his delegation to make to the Convention. He then proceeded to read a statement and protest, giving their reasons for withdrawing from the Convention. He also read a resolution, as adopted by the Convention of that State, declaring that in case the delegates of Alabama should withdraw, no other person should represent that State in the Convention.

The Alabama delegation rose to depart, when

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, rose and stated that the delegation of that State authorized him to declare that that delegation also withdrew from the Convention with Alabama.

Gov. Wm. Moreton, of Louisiana, said that he was authorized to state on the part of the delegatien from his State, that they no longer retain their seats in this Convention. We have heretofore declared that the Democratic party was harmonious, but we are now parted, forever separated on principle, if our friends from the free States cannot join us in fighting the Black Republicans. He concluded by stating that two of the delegates declined to join the majority, but that the majority contends that, as they are instructed to vote as a unit, no one has power to cast the vote of the State after they leave.

Gen. Simmons, of the South Carolina delegation, read in behalf of that delegation a paper protesting that, as the platform adopted is in contravention of the principles of the State Convention, therefore, the delegation withdraws, with the exception of three of the members.

Mr. Glenn, of Mississippi, delivered, on behalf of that State, a powerful and exciting address, telling the delgates that in less than sixty days they will see a united South acting in concert. [Deafening applause, the galleries joining in.] The time will come when you will want us. He concluded by giving notice that all who sympathize with the retiring States will meet at St. Andrew's Hall to-night.

Mr. Milton, of Florida, on behalf of the delegation from that State, presented their protest and withdrawal, telling the North and South-west that as they had hardened their hearts and stiffened their necks they parted with them with but little regret. He read a long protest signed by the whole delegation, and refusing to allow any others to cast the vote of the State.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, said he had long looked to this result. After a few remarks, he presented the Texas protest, declaring that a persistence in the principles declared by a majority of this Convention will ultimately dissolve the Union.

Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, on behalf of that great delegation entered their protest.—They cannot consent to place a sound man on an unsound platform, and express the opinion that the chief of the squatter sovereigns should receive the nomination. The protest is signed by three of the delegates, who protest that no one else shall cast the vote of the State.

The Georgia delegation asked leave to retire and consult on the question.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, again created an excitement on the floor, in an attempt to make a personal explanation. He was requested by the President to take his seat.

Mr. Merrick, of Illinois, addressed the Convention, asserting that these delegations were were withdrawing their States without consulting some of their delegations, and he proposed an adjournment in order to enable them to properly consult together.

At the request of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, Mr. Merrick temporarily withdrew the motion in order to enable Mr. Russell to say a few words.

Mr. Russell then spoke for Virginia, expressing deep sympathy for the Southern States, and asking that an adjournment may be made to allow a consultation.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, then on behalf of himself and one of his colleagues, withdrew from the Convention. He came here to join in a Convention of thirty-three States, nine of which have now withdrawn, and he refused to fetter his State by participating in the action of those that remain.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said that himself and a majority of the Democratic delegation from that State are now prepared to act. He asked leave to retire to consult.

Mr. Merrick, of Illinois, moved that the Convention adjourn till 8 o'clock to-night.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, moved an adjournment until to-morrow morning. Agreed to.

The Convention then adjourned at 6 o'clock, P. M., after a continuous session of eight hours.

EIGHTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—On the opening of the doors of the Institute this morning, the floor and north gallery were literally inundated with ladies, and the south and west galleries rapidly filled with male spectators.—The seats of the seceding delegates were occupied by the ladies of South Carolina, who have manifested considerable interest in the proceedings of the body.

The table of the President was literally lined with boquets, the gift of the fair sex.—The Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina delegates appeared in their seats. The scene as viewed from the Reporter's desk was a most brilliant one.

The Convention was called to order at half-past ten o'clock.

The proceedings were opened by Rev. Ingersoll, with the delivery of a most earnest prayer to the Almighty for union and harmony in the deliberations of those assembled.

Richardson of Illinois [illegible], inquired what was the business in order [illegible],

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

☞ *READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.* ☜

The Charleston Convention.

We continue in our paper to-day the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention to its close. And also give the proceedings of the Bolters' Disunion Convention. Every voter should inform himself of the action of these Conventions, which can only be done by reading carefully the proceedings as published. It will be seen that the Disunionists of several of the slaveholding States withdrew from the Democratic Convention after they failed in having the proceedings to suit their own peculiar notions. They left the Convention, and we hope they have left the party—for they, and their like in the North, have almost destroyed the only great National party of the Union. Their places will be filled by Union-loving men before the re-assembling of the Convention at Baltimore in June, where justice *must* and *will* be done the great Democratic party of the whole nation by the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the Little Giant of the West.

DOUGLAS, THE UNION AND VICTORY!

NO COMPROMISE WITH DISUNIONISTS!

The Difference!

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE!

When, at Cincinnati, in 1856, a majority of the delegates in the Democratic Convention had cast their votes for James Buchanan, the noble and generous DOUGLAS, then at Washington, instantly telegraphed his friends to withdraw his name from the list of candidates, and instructed them to go for Mr. Buchanan—notwithstanding he (Mr. Douglas) had one hundred and twenty-two votes on the previous ballot. Under the two-thirds rule the voting of the Convention might have been protracted for weeks, or some new man selected, but for the magnanimity of Judge Douglas.

NOW LOOK ON THIS!

When, at Charleston, it was discovered that a majority of the Convention was in favor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—telegraphic dispatches came again from Washington, thick and fast—not, however, gallantly instructing their friends to withdraw opposition, and go in to ratify the action of the majority—but goading on their subsidized delegates and appointees to fight it out, even to the bitter end—secede, break up the Convention, anything, everything, rather than yield to the majority, and nominate the Little Giant of Illinois.

☞ RECORD IT! ☜

Let it be known throughout the land, that on the thirty-fourth ballot, in the Charleston Convention, the vote stood—

FOR STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, 152½ VOTES.
FOR ALL OTHER CANDIDATES 150½ "

And that, too, after counting all the votes of seceding States against Judge Douglas. A majority, therefore, of the entire Union has declared in his favor. Who will dare to say that he shall not be the nominee of the Democratic party, after such a crushing expression of its will?

CONVENTIONS.—The Constitutional Union Convention will meet at Baltimore, on the 9th inst. The Republican Convention will be held at Chicago on the 16th inst. The Seceders' or Disunionists' Convention is called to meet at Richmond on the 11th of June.. The Democratic Convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

A NEW WORK ON THE GRAPE.—A. M. Spangler, editor and publisher of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Philadelphia, one of the best monthly publications in the Union, and the only one published in this State, will issue from the press about the middle of this month, a new work on the Grape, which will, we think, possess not only high merit, but novelty also. It will comprise three Essays or Treatises, the first of which will be by Wm. Saunders, which will embody the principles of a highly successful practice. The first part of Mr. S'. treatise, will be found in the May number of the *Farmer and Gardener*. The second treatise will be by Mr. F. J. Cope, of Greensburg, Pa., and will advance and defend the following positions: "*First*—We stimulate too freely. *Second*—We prune too much, and *Third*—The more we depart from the dictates of Nature, the more rapid will be the ravages of disease, and the ultimate destruction of the cultivated fruits."—The third will be a "classification of the different varieties of the Grape," by J. M. McMinn. This treatise is the result of twenty-five years' close observation and research, and though the writer does not claim for it, entire accuracy, it is unquestionably the most complete classification of varieties ever published. The work will be printed in the finest style, and will be mailed free, to any address on receipt of retail price. Bound, 35 cents. Paper cover, 25 cents. This work will also be for sale at our Book Store as soon as published.

Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention.

NINTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—The Boston Brass Band, seated in the gallery, opened the Convention this morning with a half a dozen spirit stirring airs, concluding with "Yankee Doodle," at the close of which Col. Flourney, of Arkansas, with lungs stentorian, proposed three cheers for the Union and was heartily responded to.

The floor and galleries were thronged with the first ladies of the city.

The Convention was called to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Kendrick.

The Convention then proceeded to balloting for a candidate for the Presidency, with the following result:

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Necessary to a choice,			202
Douglas,	149½	Johnson,	12
Guthrie,	39½	Dickinson,	1
Lane,	20	Davis,	1
Hunter,	28½		
Whole number of votes,			251½

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	150	Hunter,	27
Guthrie,	41	Johnson	12
Lane,	20½	Dickinson,	½
Davis,	1		

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	149½	Hunter,	28
Guthrie,	40	Johnson,	12
Lane,	20	Dickinson,	1
Davis,	1		

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	150	Hunter,	26
Guthrie,	42	Johnson,	12
Lane,	20½	Dickinson,	½
Davis,	1		

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	150	Hunter,	26
Guthrie,	42	Johnson,	12
Lane,	20½	Dickinson	½

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	150	Hunter,	26
Guthrie,	41½	Johnson,	12
Lane,	20½	Dickinson,	1

NINETEENTH BALLOT, (IN DETAIL.)

For Douglas.		*For Guthrie.*	
Maine, entire,	8	Maine,	3
N. Hamps're, do.	10	Connecticut,	2½
Vermont, do.	5	New Jersey,	5
Rhode Island, do.	4	Pennsylvania,	12
New York, do.	35	Maryland,	½
Ohio, do.	23	Missouri,	4½
Indiana, do.	13	Kentucky,	12
Illinois, do.	11		
Michigan, do.	6	Total,	39½
Wisconsin, do.	5	*For Lane.*	
Iowa, do.	4	New Jersey,	½
Connecticut,	3½	Pennsylvania,	2½
New Jersey,	2	North Carolina,	10
Pennsylvania,	9½	Arkansas,	1
Maryland,	3½	California,	3
Missouri,	4½	Oregon,	3
Minnesota,	3		
Total,	150	Total,	20
For Johnson.		*For Hunter.*	
Tennessee,	11	Massachusetts,	4½
Minnesota,	1	Pennsylvania,	3
		Delaware,	2
Total,	12	Maryland,	4
For Dickinson.		Virginia,	15
California,	1	Total	28½

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

Douglas,	150	Dickinson,	1½
Guthrie,	42	Davis,	1
Lane,	20½	Hunter,	26
Johnson,	12		

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Douglas,	150	Johnson,	12
Guthrie,	41½	Dickinson,	1½
Lane,	20½	Davis,	1
Hunter,	26		

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

No material change.

TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT.

When Virginia was called, Mr. Russell stated that he was requested to cast 14 votes of that delegation one way and one vote another. He declined to cast it unless otherwise ordered by the Convention. The State Convention had not passed any resolution on the subject, but voting as a unit was regarded as the Democratic law of the State.

Mr. Norfit, of Virginia, said that his colleagues and himself, thought that his constituents ought to be heard, and he demanded that they should be heard. He could no longer vote for Mr. Hunter.

The debate was continued for some time, when the President decided that the delegates from Virginia are entitled to cast their individual votes. The vote of that State was then cast—1 for Douglas and 14 for Hunter.

Mr. Douglas also received 1 vote from North Carolina, giving him a majority of the whole Electoral vote, as follows:

Douglas,	152½	Johnson,	12
Guthrie,	41½	Dickinson,	1½
Lane,	19½	Davis,	1
Hunter,	25		
Whole number of votes,			253
The Electoral vote,			303

TWENTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	151½	Johnson,	12
Guthrie,	41½	Dickinson,	2½
Lane,	19½	Davis,	1
Hunter,	25		

TWENTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	151½	Hunter,	35
Guthrie,	41½	Johnson,	12
Lane,	9½	Dickinson,	1½
Davis,	1		

TWENTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	151½	Hunter,	25
Guthrie,	47½	Johnson,	12
Lane,	9	Dickinson,	12
Davis,	1		

The twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth ballots were precisely the same as the twenty-sixth.

TWENTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	151½	Hunter,	25
Guthrie,	42	Dickinson,	13
Lane,	7½	Davis,	1

THIRTIETH BALLOT.

Douglas,	151½	Johnson,	11
Hunter,	25	Lane,	5½
Guthrie,	45	Davis,	1
Dickinson,	13		

The 31st, 32d and 33d ballots were nearly the same as the 30th.

THIRTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	152½	Hunter,	22½
Guthrie,	47½	Johnson,	11
Dickinson,	5	Lane,	12½
Davis,	1		

At half-past one the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, gave notice that, after the next ballot, he would move that this Convention adjourn to meet in Baltimore on the first Monday in June. He thought the delegates should go home to see their constituents, and they will be ready to do their duty by nominating any man who can beat the Black Republicans.

Hon. Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia, said he would move to amend the motion to adjourn *sine die*.

The thirty-fifth ballot was then taken.—Douglas received 152 votes. The others were unchanged.

A debate then ensued on the motion of Mr. Gittings to adjourn to Baltimore. He assured the Convention that Baltimore was no longer a "plug-ugly" town, and promised a hospitable welcome to the Convention.

The motion was withdrawn at the request of some of the delegates, to be renewed in the course of the evening.

While the roll was called for the thirty-sixth ballot, Arkansas having voted for Mr. Breckinridge, one of the delegates from Kentucky requested that the vote be withdrawn, as he was instructed by Mr. Breckinridge not to allow the use of his name in opposition to gentlemen now in nomination, and especially to Mr. Guthrie.

THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Douglas, 151—the other candidates no change.

Tennessee withdrew the name of Mr. Johnson as a candidate.

THIRTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	151½	Johnson,	1½
Guthrie,	64½	Dickinson,	5½
Lane,	12½	Davis,	1½
Hunter,	16		

THIRTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	151½	Guthrie,	66

No material change in the rest of the ballot.

The resolution of Mr. Gittings to adjourn to Baltimore was laid on the table without a division.

Four other ballots were taken without any change of moment.

FORTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Douglas,	151	Hunter,	16
Guthrie,	65½	Dickinson,	6
Lane,	13	Davis,	1

From the forty-fourth to the fifty-third ballots, the votes were unchanged.

FIFTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	151½	Hunter,	20½
Guthrie,	61	Dickinson,	2
Lane,	16	Davis,	1

Mr. Gittings moved a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient at this time to make a nomination. He wanted gentlemen to face the music.

The resolution was declared to be out of order.

FIFTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Douglas,	151½	Lane,	16
Guthrie,	65½	Dickinson,	2
Hunter,	16	Davis,	1

The fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh ballots were unchanged.

Mr. Ashe, of North Carolina, moved that the Convention adjourn.

Mr. Gittings moved an amendment that the Convention adjourn to the first Monday in June, at Baltimore.

The amendment was rejected.

A vote by States was demanded on the motion to adjourn, and it was agreed to—yeas 148, nays 100.

The Convention adjourned at a quarter of eight o'clock, till to-morrow morning.

TENTH DAY.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED TO ADJOURN TO BALTIMORE.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, made an explanation with regard to the Tennessee Compromise Resolution, and offered a resolution that when the Convention adjourn to-day, it be to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, raised the point of order that the resolution must lay over one day.

The President decided that the resolution was in order, all except the fixing of the place of reassembling, and that was not in order unless the pending order for balloting be suspended.

A motion to suspend the order for balloting was carried. Yeas, 199; nays, 51.

A delegate from Tennessee moved to strike out Baltimore, and insert Philadelphia. The confusion and excitement were so great that it was difficult to hear anything that was said.

Mr. Randall moved an amendment, to insert Philadelphia, and the 4th day of July.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, moved to insert New York.

The motion to substitute New York was rejected.

The motion to substitute Philadelphia for Baltimore was also rejected—yeas 88, nays 166.

The original resolution was then adopted—yeas 195, nays 55, as follows:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn to-day, it will be to meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 18th day of June, in order to afford the States that are not now represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, moved that the Convention adjourn.

General Spratt proposed three cheers for the National Democratic party. They were given with enthusiastic will.

Mr. Miles, of Maryland, hoped arrangements would be made for printing the official account of the proceedings.

Mr. Cushing, the President, before putting the motion, asked permission to address to the Convention a few words. Notwithstanding the deep and conflicting interests, he might say to the country that no Convention, having such immense interests at stake, has ever sat for so great a length of time with the observance of so great a share of order and freedom from personalities or offensive language. He had endeavored most impartially and honestly to fulfill the duties of the Chair, and if, in the excitement of the moment, he had been led to use any abrupt language to gentlemen, he humbly apologised. He regarded this Convention as having in its destiny not only the permanence of the Democratic party, but the question whether these great United States should continue and endure. He would not, however, relinquish the hope that the Union would continue on to eternity, and he felt confident that the Convention would adjourn to-day with the determination to do all in their power to restore harmony and confidence.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, extended a cordial invitation to the Democracy of the Union to the hospitalities of that city.

The Convention then adjourned at 1 o'clock to meet at Baltimore on Monday, the 18th of June.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—Governor Winston of Alabama, yesterday protested against the resolutions adopted by the Seceders' Convention because they did not embrace the slavery code, and seceded from the seceders.

Southern Democratic Convention.

A Southern Convention to be held at Richmond, June 11th.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—The Seceders' Convention assembled this morning, and adopted the majority Platform as reported to the National Convention.

A proposition to take the new name of the "Constitutional Democracy," was voted down after a long debate, the body claiming to be the National Democratic Convention.

The Pacific Railroad resolution was adopted, but not without considerable opposition.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock to-night.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Southern Democratic Convention met at the theatre at 8 o'clock to-night.

Mr. Hatch, of Louisiana, moved to adjourn until noon to-morrow, as the other Convention have not yet made a nomination.

The motion was carried and the Convention was declared adjourned.

There was a large audience of ladies, and the Convention formed itself into a mass meeting.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, was called upon for a speech. He returned thanks, and called on Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, who took a position on the stage and proceeded to amuse the ladies.

The friends of Douglas are determined to stand by him to the end.

SECOND DAY.

CAARLESTON, May 3.—The Convention of Seceders from the National Democratic Convention assembled at noon.

About forty delegates were present.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, the President, called the Convention to order.

A motion was pending that the Convention express a preference for candidates for President and Vice President.

A delegate from Texas moved that the resolution be referred to a committee of one from each State represented in the Convention.

The delegates from Alabama and Texas said they were prepared to act at once on the resolution.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, withdrew the resolution to express a preference for candidates.

Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, presented a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee of one from each State to issue an address to the Democratic party of the Union, setting forth that this Convention has in its possession the Ark of the Covenant, and that its platform has been adopted by seventeen States of this Union. It was a point around which the country would rally.

Judge Meek, of Alabama, moved a substitute, that a Committee be appointed merely to prepare an address giving the reasons for the course pursued. He said that any Southern State that shall go into the Baltimore Convention will approve of the squatter sovereignty doctrines. The resolution adopted at the adjournment of the regular Convention invites the Southern States to fill up the vacancies occasioned by our secession, and declares our seats vacant. He was in favor of the nomination of Jeff. Davis and Senator Bayard, but he yielded to the wish of others to forego expressing any preference at this time.

Mr. Burrows then withdrew his proposition for the appointment of a Standing Committee etc.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, moved that the Convention now adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, stated that if the object was to make this a disunion movement, he and his colleagues were prepared to leave at once. His constituents would approve of nothing that would tend to disunion.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, asked who he alluded to as favoring disunion.

Mr. Hill asked to be excused from answering that question.

Mr. Yancey demanded an answer, as he wanted it to go to the country that there had been no word or deed tending to dissolution.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, admitted that nothing had been said or done, but the position we would be put in by this action would make us a disunion Convention. Our attitude will be a disunion attitude.

Judge Meek said he had always been a firm Union man and was so still, if the constitutional rights of the South are upheld. He denied that there had been any disunion sentiment uttered here. He thought the course pursued of disbanding was a singular one.—We are about separating without recommending or taking any action with regard to the Presidency. He therefore moved that should the Baltimore Convention repudiate the resolutions passed here, that the Committee be authorized to call a National Convention.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, thought that this was no time to cry Union! Union! There was no man in Georgia who would shout for the Union at the expense of the rights of the South. [Shouts of applause.] When the rights of the South are sacrificed to the North, I am for liberty first and Union afterwards. [Cheers.] If there is nobody here to stand by me, I must retire.

Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, moved to lay the resolutions of Judge Meek, of Alabama, on the table, and adjourn. The delegates from each State can give to their constituents their reasons for the course pursued by them. He was opposed to any general address. He therefore moved that this Convention now adjourn.

Judge Meek appealed to Mr. Whitely to withdraw the motion for a moment. If any one supposed him to be devoted to the Union at the expense of Southern rights he was mistaken. Sever the Constitution and the Union is gone. He wished to vindicate their position before the world as well as the Union.—He wanted this great movement to be properly expressed.

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, hoped that this Convention would separate in union and harmony. When was South Carolina not ready to cordially respond to the extremest doctrines of States Rights? [Applause.] He had therefore deemed it unnecessary to urge those doctrines here. We are all united on them in some form, and it is unnecessary to express them here. The other Convention has not disbanded. It has merely adjourned. Why, therefore, should we disband instead of adjourning to meet elsewhere, if we think proper?

Mr. Barry continued. He said that the Platform may be opened at Baltimore, and may be changed to meet our views. I think we are delegates to that Convention, and we ought to go to Baltimore. If our constituents choose to fill our places with other delegates they can do so. We are still members of that Convention, and no one except our constituents can take our credentials from us.—Therefore, he hoped, that this course would be pursued.

The President—Oh, no! That will not do.

Mr. Harper, of Mississippi, opposed the proposition of Mr. Barry. We are no longer delegates to that Convention. We separated from them on principle, and he was unwilling that they should carry them to Baltimore as an adjunct to that Convention. If we adjourn without doing anything or saying anything we will stultify ourselves. If we were to follow them to Baltimore we would lose all the moral effect of this movement.—Make your nomination now, manfully and boldly. He was for action. We have met for an effect and a purpose, and if we go home without action we will merely be enunciating a sentiment on which there is no difference of opinion in all those Southern States. This is the time and the place for acting promptly and boldly.

Mr. Yancey of Alabama, approved of the proposition of Judge Meek, to appoint a Committee to prepare an address to the country. He did not think it would either save or break the Union. The delegate from Georgia, in predicting the movement of the disunion leaders, looked to the Alabama delegation, but declined to name who and what he meant. Another Georgia delegate seemed to charge him with singing pæans to the Union.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia—I certainly never intimated that the gentleman from Alabama was singing pæans to the Union.—Certainly no one will ever charge him with such an offence. My remarks were directed rather to my colleague, who, I thought, was placing Georgia in a wrong position. He did not wish Georgia to be in the position of singing pæans to the Union.

Mr. Yancey said he would not misrepresent Georgia, but he did not wish any movement to go forth to the country either as a movement to preserve or to destroy the Union, but rather to preserve the Constitutional rights of the South. He then spoke at length detailing the position of the Southern States in retiring from the Convention, and the subsequent action of the seceding delegates. We have adopted the platform that the Convention rejected, and propose to preserve it as a headstone to the builders on which the Democracy of the Union will rely. He therefore considered it essential that an address should be prepared, containing all these facts, in the simplest and briefest form. We stand before the country on a true Constitution and therefore National position.

The question was then demanded on the resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State represented in this Convention be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, explanatory of the reasons which have actuated this Convention in adopting the course it has pursued, and in vindication of its principle of action.

General Simmons, of South Carolina, was unwilling to allow a committee to put forth an address representing his views which he would have no opportunity of previously examining. He was no politician, but he had his own views. He did not like some features of the platform, especially those relating to the Pacific Railroad, and that which declares duty to the Union as superior to duty to the sovereign States. He thought there was no necessity for any address, nor would he follow the other Convention to Baltimore. When he came out he left them forever.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, was in favor of making the nominations, and preparing an address.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, offered as a substitute, a resolution that all who favor the action of the seceding delegates be invited to meet them in Convention at Washington on the second Monday in June.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening, and the delegates were requested to remain for private consultation on the propositions before the Convention.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock.

Senator Bayard left the chair and proceeded to address the Convention from the floor. He reviewed the position of the seceders and approved of their platform, though it was not in the language he would prefer. With regard to the resolution for preparing an address and re-assembling at Washington one week anterior to the re-assembling of the Convention at Baltimore, he could not approve. He was unwilling to assent to the preparation of an address by a committee which is to go forth to the country before he could have an opportunity of examining it. He could not trust any man or set of men, however able and patriotic they may be, to speak to the public for him. He should, therefore, oppose the resolution.

He continued to speak for nearly an hour, defining his position and reviewing the course of the National Convention. He desired the the unity of the Democratic party, and was prepared to support their nominee, if made now or a month hence, if he should prove to be a purely national man. His personal preference was for Senator Hunter. He styled the New York delegation as a band of political gamblers. He concluded by saying that he could not retain a seat in this Convention if the resolution now before it was adopted, though he would approve of it if he was a delegate from any of the cotton States. He therefore asked the permission of the Convention to allow him to decline the position in which they have placed him, and to retire from the Convention. He spoke for two hours against disunion.

Mr. Bayard, on finishing, took his hat and retired.

Robert Scott, of Alabama, was then chosen President.

Judge Meek called up the resolution, but Mississippi and Texas also objected to an address being prepared, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, then offered a resolution for a Southern Convention to be held in Richmond on the 2d Monday in June next. It was adopted by five or six dissenting voices.

A resolution authorizing an address or narrative of the grounds of seceding, to be prepared and published with the proceedings of the Convention, was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Dispatches from Washington.

DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Our hotels are thronged with delegates, on their return from Charleston, who are generally engaged in animated discussions on the prospects of the Baltimore and Richmond Conventions.—Large numbers of the delegates paid their respects to Senator Douglas this afternoon.

A DILEMMA.

The *Constitution*, the President's organ, publishes the secession speeches made at Charleston with applause, and approves the bolt from the regular Convention. This is doubtless by order, and presents a very ugly dilemma to those Administration men who did not bolt, and are expected to take their seats in the Baltimore Democratic Convention. Are they to go there only to defeat Douglas, or to secede if they cannot?

Opinions of The Press.

[From the Pittsburg *Post*, the organ of the Democracy of Allegheny county.]

WHO IS TO BLAME?—The condition of political affairs at Charleston, has caused the stoutest to hold his breath and vaguely inquire—what next? What will be the result, or the effect upon the country? It is unnecessary, perhaps, to inquire more at length than we have done at this stage of the proceedings, who or what has brought this distraction upon us—but a fearful responsibility rests somewhere. Men high in position, in and out of the Convention, cannot hope to escape signal punishment, and have ringing in their ears the bitter curse of an outraged people. Time enough to enter specifications or write names upon the rolls of infamy, of those who have permitted their prejudices and resentments to engulf patriotism to their common country, and that fealty to the great democratic party due its high mission, in carrying forward to its true destiny the institutions of our great republic, involving the fate of millions of freemen. We shall make no complaints unless the record signed at Charleston shall cause the flag of disunion to wave from our southern border, where indeed it has been threatening for years.

In the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, when Mr. Buchanan received 152½ votes, a clear majority of the Convention, his friends asked and his rivals conceded, that he was entitled to the necessary two-thirds, and then a unanimous nomination, which was given him.—When Mr. Richardson presented the letter of declination of Mr. Douglas, acknowledging the justice of this principle, all will remember who were present, with what a shout of welcome it was received. Where now is that magnanimous heart or unselfish pen to record a similar tribute to Stephen A. Douglas, when he receives 152½ votes, a clear majority of this whole Convention? To defeat him now, for the first time in the history of the country, the almost irresistible machinery of a living and powerful Administration, is concentrated, to overwhelm not a rival, but a candidate, who has as much right to the honest support of his countrymen as any other living man. Why should he yield after he has obtained a prominence which is confessed by his assailants would nominate any of his rivals? Why should Southern delegates secede—lessthan one-third the electoral vote—and threaten destruction to the party and to the country, disputing the power of the majority to make a platform, and defying two-thirds to nominate?

[From the Harrisburg *State Sentinel*.]

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The delegates of what was supposed to be the National Democratic party assembled in Convention at Charleston on the 23d of April, and after a stormy and, in some respects, disgraceful session of nine or ten days, adjourned on Thursday, without making a nomination, to meet again at Baltimore on the 18th of June. The full history of the proceedings of the Convention, the causes which led to them, and the diverse motives by which several prominent actors were governed, will form a chapter, or a series of chapters, hereafter—at present our inclination leads us to confine our attention principally to Bigler & Co. of our own State delegation, who have signally betrayed the interests of Democracy, and deserve the scorn and curses of every genuine Democrat in the State. From the commencement to the termination of the session, this man Bigler (God made him, and therefore let him pass for a man) and his associate traitors, Baker of the Philadelphia Custom House, Brown, of the Philadelphia Post Office, and other Federal Office-holders and expectants of favors, were studious and persistent in their efforts to defeat the will of the majority and carry out to a fatal termination the Buchanan disunion programme. It was written at Washington in letters of blood that Douglas was to be killed, and that the Southern disunionists were to be gratified with a slave-code, piracy protecting platform, or the Convention was to be broken up. Bigler and his fellow-traitors, who were the mere instruments of the National Administration, the despicable tools of Slidell, Davis, Yancey and Co., instead of seeking to harmonize for the sake of success, were mischief-makers from first to last, preferring the defeat of the party, disunion, any and all evils, rather than the nomination and election of a great statesman, who, by an honest, sound constitutional course, had rendered himself obnoxious to Mr. Buchanan and the disunion, slave-trade men of the South.

But we are not yet in despair—we hope still that good may result from the proposed evil, and that the voice of an indignant Democracy North and South will force these men to act in accordance with public sentiment, or supersede them altogether. We trust there will be an expression of opinion throughout this Commonwealth at least that these traitors can not misunderstand, and that the results of the Baltimore Convention will insure harmonious action in the Democratic party and success at the polls in October and November next.

When such men as Bigler, Baker, Dawson, Browne, and others in the same category, who have been honored by the Democracy far above their deserts, play the part of traitors to that party, and act in concert with men who are avowedly in favor of a dissolution of the Union, it is not going too far to quote for their edification a short extract from a little volume of Moore's poems, which reads thus:

"Oh for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in the hour of might!
May Life's unblessed cup for him
Be drugged with teacheries to the brim,
With hopes, that but allure to fly,
With joys, that vanish while he sips,
Like Dead Sea fruits, that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame,
May he, at last, with lips of flame
On the parch'd desert thirsting die,—
While lakes that shone in mockery nigh,
Are fading off untouch'd, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And when from earth his spirit flies,
Just Prophet, let the damn'd-one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding heaven, and feeling hell!"

☞ The election in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week, resulted in the re-election of Henry, (Opposition,) for Mayor, by a reduced majority. The Opposition also elected a majority of Councils, Commissioners, Solicitor, Treasurer, &c.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Friut Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

ELECTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—The School Directors of Huntingdon county met in Convention at the Court House on Monday afternoon last. There was a pretty general attendance. Dr. Brown, of Cassville, was selected as Chairman, John Porter, of Alexandria, George W. Speer, of Mt. Union, and Samuel T. Brown, of Huntingdon, appointed Secretaries. The names of Directors were received, when on motion, the Convention proceeded to fix the salary of the Superintendent.

For $800,	5 votes.	For $500,	28 votes.
" 700,	3 "	" 400,	11 "
" 600,	75 "	" 300,	1 "

75 votes being a majority of the whole number, the Chair declared the salary fixed at $600.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Superintendent:

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.	3d ballot.
Tussey,	23	35	57
Glasgow,	2	2	withdrawn.
McDivitt,	55	64	70
Sharp,	6	withdrawn.	00
Hughes,	15	14	withdrawn.
McIlroy,	4	withdrawn.	00
Baker,	8	10	withdrawn.
Woods,	6	withdrawn.	00
Noss,	5	4	withdrawn.
Miller,	5	4	withdrawn.
Brown,	2	withdrawn.	00

R. McDivitt having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared elected.

On motion, Mr. McDivitt appeared before the Convention, made a neat little speech, thanking the Directors for honors conferred, &c., when the Convention adjourned.

POETIC.—The gentlemen attending the "Huntingdon College" *alias* Jail, are becoming quite poetic. On Saturday we were handed an original copy of their effusions, which, as regards orthography, takes down anything we have seen lately. We make a few extracts *verbatim et literatum*. A well well known "blood" gets off the following:

the Huntingdon bloods thinks thay cut a dash,
but us Jail birds have got the cash, &c.

One writes an affectionate appeal to a legal gentleman, asking his assistance in getting him out of jail, telling him he has a large family to keep, that his time will be up on the 10th inst., that he can't spare the money to pay his costs, and that he would like to get out.

Another poor fellow attempted to escape, but failed, and gives vent to his feelings in this manner:

O when i wos in Jail i couldent
Get out a tol, i went into the
Yard and i tryed to climb the wall.

I went unto the gate and i gumped into
the holl, and they hit me ofver the head,
and i couldnot get out atoll.

O they put me up stairs and thay give
me no ale, and if you not go to bed,
they woul make you ride a rail.

Now I am in Jail and il try to get out
if i can, and then i try to live a better
man.

Still another, who was lodged in jail for getting drunk, &c., gets off the following:

I got drunk the other night
When all was quiet and still,
I thot i saw the devel a coming
Down the hill.

The last verse of this effusion winds up in this way:

Now my song is ended and i wont
Sing no more, and every time i think of
it, it makes my hart grow soar.

ARRESTED.—Our readers will remember that we noticed some four or five weeks ago, that the store of A. H. Bauman & Co., of Mapleton, this county, was robbed to the amount, in money and goods, of about $250 by a young man named John L. Ripple, who was in their employ. After committing the robbery Ripple made his way to Kansas, and after arriving there, he wrote to some one living in Mapleton. His hand-writing was recognized, inquiry was made, and Mr. Bauman started for Kansas, in search of him, but the day he arrived there, Ripple started for St. Louis, Missouri, unawares, however, of his pursuit. Mr. B., learned this fact immediately on his arrival in Kansas, and started back to St. Louis, where he arrested Ripple, brought him back to this place on Saturday last and lodged him in jail, where he awaits his trial at the August term of court.

THE COUNTY JAIL.—We beg leave to call the attention of the proper authorities, to the deplorable state in which our Jail is in.—Within the last six or eight weeks, as many as eight prisoners have escaped from the dilapidated old fabrication. It is scarcely secure enough for a pig sty, to say nothing of the safe keeping of violators of the law, whose inventive genius is ever at work, to effect an escape, in order to flee from the meshes of the law. We hope, for the credit of our county, that the proper authorities will attend to this matter at once, before any more, who set the law at defiance, make their escape.—Prisoners might almost as well be set down in the street and let run at large as to be put in our Jail for safe keeping.

KILLED.—On Saturday morning last, while two men named David Moore and John Duffey, were drifting in the Dry Hollow Ore Bank, near Warriorsmark, the bank fell in, crushing them in a horrible manner and killing both instantly. They endeavored to make their escape when they saw the danger, but were too late, as the bank was already falling. Both men were sober and industrious, and our informant tells us that Duffey had accumulated considerable money from his earnings, he having been employed for about fifteen years at that place.

☞ Materials for Flowers, handsomely assorted in boxes, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

LEG BROKEN.—Capt. Hiram Johnston, of this place, met with a very serious accident on Friday last, by which he had one of his legs fractured just above the ankle. He was passing along Hill street, driving a young horse in a sulky, and by some means, lost one rein from his hands, and while he was endeavoring to regain it, the horse leisurely walked on to the pavement between Long's new building and Strous' old stand, running against a post and upsetting the sulky, throwing Mr. Johnston out and injuring him as above stated.—Medical aid was immediately summoned, the fracture dressed, and we learn he is improving as rapidly as can be expected, under the circumstances.

FALSE PRETENCE.—A fellow by the name of Silknitter, and a native of this county, was brought to this place last week, and entered bail for his recognizance at the Indiana County Court, for doing a large business on a small scale. It appears he went to Indiana county and bought large quantities of hoop poles under false pretences, and shipped them off to the eastern market, where he sold them and pocketed the cash, leaving his creditors to get their pay from whom they could. It appears also, that he never purchased twice from one man, or ever showed his face in that part of the county afterwards.

PIC NIC PARTIES.—On Friday last, a party of our young folks visited Terras Mountain, to enjoy the sport of climbing the rugged hill side, and to admire the beautiful scenery which presents itself on every hand, from the lofty peaks of that majestic and noble old mountain.

On Saturday, we observed a party of juveniles, with baskets in hand, repairing to the woods, to enjoy a feast of fat things, in the shape of pound cakes, etc., etc., as well as to inhale the pure air of a lone forest.

MIFFLIN COUNTY BANK.—The Governor has appointed John Scott and John G. Miles, Esqs., of this place, and Andrew Parker, Esq., of Juniata county, Commissioners to appraise the real estate of the Mifflin county Bank, in pursuance of the act incorporating the said Bank, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.—Wallace & Clement have opened a store on Hill street, where the public will find a general assortment of Goods, good and cheap. See their advertisement.

☞ The Daily Union Prayer Meetings were discontinued for the summer season, on Saturday evening last.

Maryland Republican State Convention.

An Abolition Excitement—Interference of the Roughs—The Lynch Law Threatened.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The Republican State Convention met this morning, in Rechabite Hall. About thirty members were present. Montgomery Blair was elected President.

After the Convention had been in session some time, and had appointed the committees, a large crowd entered, including a considerable sprinkling of "roughs," who were led on by Erasmus Levy.

The intruders immediately commenced a disturbance. Levy and his followers made a rush, upset the President's table, knocked several of the Republicans down, and tore up their papers and documents.

The police interfered and made several arrests.

The Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The members were greeted on the outside by a large crowd who followed, hooting at them.

William Gunnison, a prominent anti-slavery man, was pursued by an immense mob, crying "Lynch him!" "Hang him!" "There goes the man that stole a nigger!" "There goes the spirit of John Brown!" and other choice expressions.

Finally Mr. Gunnison took refuge in the Marine Bank, and the police escorted him to a place of safety, and the crowd then slowly dispersed.

A difficulty is anticipated when the Convention re-assembles at two o'clock.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—At two o'clock the crowd had assembled in front of the hall where the Republican Convention was to meet.

The Police Commissioners, with a large force of police, were in readiness to preserve order.

The Convention did not assemble, however, the owner of the hall having refused it to be longer used for the purpose.

In the meantime, the Republicans had held a private conference, and decided to hold the Convention elsewhere.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.

ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

BEAUTIFUL, BUT TRUE.

A few days since, Mr. Jas. H. Beadle, of Huntsville, Alabama, called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, the astonishing cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of Dr. Hance's Vegetable Epileptic Pills. He informed us, that at the time his wife commenced using the medicine, her system was so entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health. She now weighs at least 200 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Beadle also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who has been entirely cured of the worst form of Epilepsy by these same pills. Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Beadle thinks that if the pills ever fail in curing a case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure any case. Sent to any part of the country by mail, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $21.

MARRIED,

At Shade Gap, on the 3d inst., by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON YOHN, of Tell township, Huntingdon county, to Miss ELIZABETH OWENS, of Like township, Juniata county.

On Monday, the 30th of April, 1860, by Rev. P. M. Doyle, Mr. GERMANUS WEHRLEY to Miss ALICE FARRELL, both of this place.

DIED,

In this place on Monday the 7th inst., GEORGE BLACK, aged 84 years.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of Jos. Griffith, Esq., in Newark, Delaware, JANE, daughter of L. T. Wattson, of Philadelphia, in the 19th year of her age.

At Shaffersville, Morris township, on Friday, April 13th, of Croup, FRANKLIN EMERY, son of William and Catharine Walter, aged 2 years 6 months and 15 days.

On the 28th of April, PEEBLES CARMON, son of Lyman and Rebecca Smith, aged 9 years and 8 months.

"Why should we mourn? The loved one sleeps
In sweet eternal rest;
Where flowers of beauty silent weep
Above his lowly breast;
Where storms no more shall rage around,
Or sin or sorrow come;
Where peace, sweet peace, alone is found,
The grave, his earthly home.

We'll mourn no more, the loved one sleeps,
From sin and sorrow free;
Bright angels guard his tomb, why weep?
For an angel pure is he.
And when a few more suns shall rise,
A few more days pass o'er,
We'll meet him as we tread the skies,
And parted be no more."

M. E. G.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 7.—There is very little inquiry for Flour to-day, and the only sale made public is 200 bbls choice Western extra at $6,62½ ₱ bbl. The trade are buying moderately at from $6,25 to $6,50@7,50 ₱ bbl for common to choice superfine, extra, and fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are firmly held, the former at $4,25 and the latter at $3.62½ ₱ bbl for Penna Meal.

WHEAT—There is not much doing and the market is dull at previous quoted rates, a few small lots of Penna selling at 150@153c for fair to good red, and 160@170c for white. Rye is rather lower, and sales of Penna have been made at 87c. Corn comes forward slowly, and about 4,000 bus yellow sold at 77c afloat. Oats continue steady, with further sales of 3,500 bus Penna at 45c.

SEEDS—There is but little Cloverseed offering, but the demand has fallen off, and prices are unchanged. Small sales at $4,50@4,75 ₱ 64lbs—the latter figure for prime. No sales of Timothy. Flaxseed is wanted at $1,62 ₱ bus.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The House and Lot now occupied by the subscriber, in the Diamond, in the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale. The property is well located for business, there being a large store room in the building.

Persons wishing to purchase will call soon.

M. SLROUS.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Will of WILLIAM BROWN, late of Alexandria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAM'L ISENBERG.

Alexandria, May 9, 1860.* Executor.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce*.

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. *HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children.* CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

ATTENTION!

All the Brigade and Staff Officers, and Companies of the 4th Brigade 14th Division P. V., you are hereby ordered to meet in the borough of Huntingdon, fully armed and equipped, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday the 25th of May, 1860, for Inspection and Battallion Drill.

Company A. Scott Artillery.
" I. Scott Infantry.
" D. Ringold Artillery.
" G. Union Guards.
" N. Jackson Artillery.

ALSO.

Agreeable to Act of Assembly, passed April 21st, 1858, SECTION 4—*Twelfth*—There will be an election held at the Court House, to elect two suitable persons to fill the office of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, and to organize and name Regiment, &c.

By order of Major R. C. McGill, Brigade Inspector.

J. S. MILLER.
Battallion Major.

BATTALLION MAJOR'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MAY, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The one undivided half part of the following described tracts of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, surveyed on warrants in the names of Peter Herring, David Shaffer, Sarah Levi, Margaret Levi, Adam Levi, Hannah Herring Frederick Herring and Conrad Herring, the division line to be run according to an Article of Agreement between the trustees of John Savage, deceased, and Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who was the owner of the other half of said tracts, dated the 14th day of November, A. D. 1843, and another agreement explaining the prior one between the said parties, and dated the 13th day of February, 1845, both of which said articles are intended to be recorded.

Also—A small part of a tract of land surveyed to Jacob Hildegras, which has not been previously sold by the trustees of John Savage, the first of that name, nor by the present grantee, and all the land not thus previously sold, which was conveyed to the said John Savage, deceased, by Edward Levingston and wife, by deed dated the 22d day of April, 1833, and recorded in Huntingdon county, in Deed Book X, page 402, &c. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of *William Patton*.

JOHN C. WATTSON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received at the Commissioners Office up to 2 o'clock on Friday, the 18th day of May, 1860, for the building of the following bridges:

One across Shade Creek, near Hudson's Saw Mill. To be an open bridge, 42 feet between the abutments.

One across Spring Creek, near Scottsville. To be an open bridge, 50 feet between the abutments.

Specifications of the above two can be seen at J. Lutz's, in Shirleysburg.

One across Stone Creek, at McAlevy's Fort. To be an open bridge, 60 feet between abutments.

Specifications and the plan for all can be seen at the Commissioners Office.

ALSO,

Proposals will be received at the same time and place, for repairing the bridge across the Juniata River at Drake's Ferry, according to specifications in the Commissioners Office.

By order of Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

APPEAL.

An appeal will be held by the Commissioners, in their Office, on the 18th day of May, 1860, for any persons who may see proper to attend, whose valuation has been altered since the triennial assessment, on account of flood or fire or improvements being made. They will also hold an appeal at that time for Militia fines.

By order of Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of

FISHER & SON.

THE best Tobacco in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

NEW EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

C. SCHNEIDER

Is in his new room, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where his friends are requested to call. He will be prepared at all times to feed the hungry and quench the thirst of the thirsty.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

NEW GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF MAY, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

All the defendant's interest in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, No. 193 in plan of said town, fronting on Mifflin street fifty feet, and running back 200 feet to Church street, and has thereon a two story log house and a small stable, and adjoins lot of Wm. Williams on the east, and the Methodist Parsonage on the west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Snyder.

JNO. C. WATTSON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by said Court, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday, the 25th day of May next*, at ten o'clock, A. M., all that piece or parcel of ground situate on the north-west corner of Smith and Church streets, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 200 feet on Church street, and extending in depth 200 feet on Smith street; to be sold as a whole, or in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; the residue in two equal annual payments with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchasers.

JAMES GWIN, Trustee.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday, the 26th day of May next*, at ten o'clock, A. M., the undivided half part of a tract of land in the township of Henderson, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Jno. Flenner, James Sloan, John Warefel, and others, containing 310 acres, more or less, belonging to the estate of Christopher Dumars, dec'd.

TERMS:—Cash on confirmation of sale.

SAMUEL PETTERMAN,
JAMES R. M'CLINTOCK,
Executors of Christopher Dumars, dec'd,
By their Attorneys, Miles & Dorris.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county,

H. GLAZIER, Clerk O. C.

WM. H. KING, Auctioneer.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS,

AT PORTSTOWN.

WHITE & LONG

Respectfully informs the public generally, that they have just opened a fine assortment of NEW GOODS at their store-room in Portstown, near the old bridge, where they will be pleased to receive calls.

Their stock of Goods consists of every variety of DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FISH, SALT, &c., &c., &c.,

all of which they will dispose of at the most reasonable prices.

They desire the public to call and examine their Goods and prices,—and they assure all that *it will pay* to give them a call.

Portstown, April 25, 1860.-4t

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved upon the second day of April, A. D. 1860, by mutual consent.

All debts due to the firm are to be paid to Thomas Fisher, who will also pay all claims against said firm.

THOMAS FISHER,
D. McMURTRIE.

The undersigned will still continue the business, trading as the firm of FISHER & SON, at the same stand occupied by the old firm.

THOMAS FISHER.
HORATIO G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860-tf.

1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

BLINDS AND SHADES,

B. J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

☞ THE LARGEST AND FINEST ☜

Assortment in the City, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

☞ STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

April 11, 1860-2m.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of

D. P. GWIN.

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

In the Diamond, adjoining Strous' Store.

GEO. SCHAEFFER,

Informs the public that he has just opened, in connection with his own manufacture, a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES of eastern manufacture. Ladies and gentlemen will please call and examine his stock. All his stock is of good material, and the make is equal to the best in the market, and will be sold cheap.

He also manufactures to order in the best and most fashionable style, all kinds of Boots and Shoes.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.-4t*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

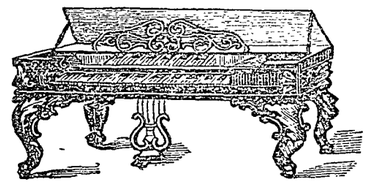
Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.



C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860-3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at

D. P. GWIN'S

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. EXPRESS,	WESTWARD. THROUGH	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	EASTWARD. FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 27	6 44	5 39		Newton Hamilton,	10 25	3 03	9 32
4 36	6 50	5 46		Mt. Union,	10 19	3 02	9 24
4 51	7 03	6 00		Mill Creek,	10 05	2 49	9 09
5 05	7 15	6 17		Huntingdon,	9 55	2 39	8 57
5 22	7 26	6 27		Petersburg,	9 40	2 26	8 43
5 30	7 32	6 34		Barree,	9 32	2 19	8 35
5 37	7 37	6 39		Spruce Creek,	9 26	2 13	8 28
5 53	7 53	6 54		Birmingham,	9 10	1 56	8 11
6 02	8 00	7 00		Tyrone,	9 03	1 48	8 03
6 12	8 07	7 09		Tipton,	8 55	1 40	7 53
6 17	8 11	7 13		Fostoria,	8 51	1 36	7 48
6 21	8 14	7 17		Bell's Mills,	8 48	1 33	7 44
6 40	8 25	7 30		Altoona,	8 20	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 9:00 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2:18 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 5:40 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:40 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, April 16, 1860. *Superintendent.*

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

PUMP MAKING.—The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—

J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon: and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860-6m.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JANE GUSHORN, late of Fort Wayne, State of Indiana, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GRAFFUS MILLER,
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860. *Administrator.*

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot*,
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 14, 1860-3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

The President stated that three separate motions to reconsider the platform resolutions were pending at the time of the adjournment, and that Merrick, of Illinois, was entitled to the floor.

Benning, of Georgia, rose to a privileged question, stating that the Georgia delegation had been in anxious consultation, and passed resolutions instructing their chairman to inform the President of the Convention that they could no longer participate in the proceedings of this body, and were about to withdraw. This was signed by twenty-four delegates. Four other delegates retire with them, on the ground that they feel compelled to act with the majority, and eight others remain in the Convention.

The Arkansas delegation then presented their protest and withdrew.

Erving, of Tennessee, asked leave for that delegation to retire for consultation.

Walker, of Virginia, asked leave for that delegation to retire for the purpose of consultation with some of the retiring delegates of the South.

A portion of the Maryland delegation asked leave to retire for consultation.

A portion of the Kentucky delegation announced that they had no desire to retire.

The North Carolina delegation asked leave to retire for consultation.

Cohen, of Georgia, one of the remaining delegates, proceeded to address the Convention.

From early manhood he had been in the front ranks of those who had been the foremost of the extremest sect of the States Rights School, yet he was here, after a majority of his associates had retired. He had been induced to remain here in the hopes that the cup of conciliation may not be dashed to the earth. While he was with those who had retired, in sentiment, he had chosen still to remain in the convention, and make an effort for peace and union. There was no division of sentiment at the South. There never had been any division, except as a question of time, and the South is in earnest.—He could see in this division and distraction of the Democratic party, a ripple that would swell to a wave, and carry to the Presidential chair the arch-fiend of Black Republicanism. His appeal for conciliation and compromise was most impressive. He declared it to be his intention to remain until the last feather was placed on the camel's back, and then he would be foremost.

Col. Flourney, of Arkansas, said his advice was never to give up the ship, but to call up the crew to face the storm. He had been reared among the institution, and he believed slavery a benefit to the master and slave.—All he had in the world was the product of slave labor, and he therefore trusted that he was above suspicion. He believed that his Southern friends had acted wrong in this matter, and that the South cannot be united on the ground they have taken, and they will not be sustained by their constituents

Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to these speeches on either side. If there are any more delegations that are prepared to leave, let them go. They have all made up their minds and we have made up our minds. We wish to proceed to business.

Gallagher, of Connecticut, contended that gentlemen had no right to slander the Representatives of the North.

Boulden said that he remained here because he had great faith in the Northern Democracy. He intended to hold on to the Democratic party of the North until the last horn blows. He cautioned the seceders that if they succeeded by their action in breaking up the Democratic party, they will weaken the bonds of the Union. He was no disunionist. He loved the Union and intended to stand by it to the end.

Most of the seceding delegates were on the floor, and Boulden lashed them with great severity.

Boulden continued to speak of the Southern slave trade in Virginia. He would like the members of the Convention to come down to Georgia with him, and he would show them some slaves he had bought in Maryland, some in Virginia, some in North Carolina, and some from Georgia. But he would show them some direct from Africa, and they were "the noblest Romans of them all." Therefore, he believed the slave trader to be the noblest of philanthropists, and the most Christian civilizer in the world. He loved the Democrats of the North, and held them in higher estimation than the parlor Democrats of the South.

Seward, of Georgia, as one of the delegation who remained, made an explanation. He was in Congress when the Kansas bill was passed, and would assert that the agreement between the North and South then was that the Constitutional question should be determined by the Supreme Court, and that both should abide by that decision. He saw around him men who had been trampled upon by the Black Republicans, and we were asked to place our feet upon their necks.

McCook, of Ohio, offered a resolution fixing 2 o'clock to-day for balloting for President and Vice President.

Rafferty, of New Jersey, presented a protest signed by a part of the delegation against the action of the Convention in annulling the instructions of that State to vote as a unit.

The President decided that the vote cannot be taken, so long as several States are absent counselling. The motion to fix the hour for proceeding to a ballot, must therefore lay over.

Bidwell, of California, said that his delegation had received in sorrow the proceedings of the past two days. He proceeded to explain the position of the Democratic party of California.

Austin Smith, of California, denied the authority of any one to speak for him, or seven-eighths of his delegation. He styled Bidwell a black sheep. The Northern Democrats, he asserted, are truckling to the same side of the question.

Boulden, of Georgia, said he was among those who had refused to retire, and desired to give his reasons. He was a Southern States Rights man, and an African slave trade man. He believed slavery to be morally, socially and politically right, and that slavery was an institution of civilization. Still, he believed the doctrine of protection of slavery in the territories was a mere abstraction on which he was not prepared to disintegrate the Democratic party.

It is no trouble for a man to be a saint in heaven, but when I look to the Northern Democrats and see them standing up to breast the storm of fanaticism I love them, and will stand by them until the last day of the week late in the night. He was not willing to cast them into the arms of the Black Republicans. The African slave trader is a true philanthropist. He brings the heathen here to civilize him and sends him down the stream of time.

Reed, of Indiana, said—Here is one who is with you on that subject.

Capt. Ryders, of New York—You will have some recruits from the New York Black Republicans.

He would go home to the people and submit the question to them, and abide by their decision. He contended that the South had asked more of the North than was stipulated in the contract, and the seceding delegates have no right to decide on this question.

Holden, of North Carolina, saw nothing that should warrant the Southern delegates in seceding. He was opposed to Squatter Sovereignty, but was willing to take the Cincinnati platform with an endorsement of the Dred Scott decision—this was sufficient for him.

Richardson, of Illinois, endorsed the statement of facts made by Seward of Georgia, of the compact between the North and South at the passage of the Kansas bill. Ask for our property and our lives, and we are ready to lay them down; but do not make any demands on our manhood or honor.

Berry, of South Carolina, rose. [Hisses from the gallery. Cries of "Clear the gallery."] He took the stand, and proclaimed himself a Union Democrat. This great and glorious Union shall be preserved if it is possible. It was agreed to that nothing more was required than the endorsement of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and he would say to gentlemen, if they will now endorse the Dred Scott decision, that they will be able to bring the Southern States all into harmony and union.

Howard, of Tennessee, spoke in behalf of that State. He presented a resolution sustaining the Dred Scott decision, and that no rights of persons or property in the Territories shall be impaired by Territorial or Congressional legislation. He offered this as the ultimatum of the South, together with a resolution that a two-third vote of the whole Electoral College shall be required for a nomination.

Russell, of Virginia, presented the result of the consultation of that delegation. They endorse the course taken by Tennessee, and if the resolutions presented by Tennessee are not adopted, he is not authorized to cast the vote of the State on any subject unless those resolutions are passed.

Caldwell, of Kentucky, endorsed the ground taken by Tennessee and Virginia. They would all act together on this subject. They wished an endorsement of the Dred Scott decision, and an agreement that the nominees shall receive not less than two hundred votes as a requisite for nomination. He concluded by moving an adjournment until 10 o'clock to-morrow, in order that gentlemen may have time to deliberate on this subject.

McCook demanded that the vote on the resolution fixing the time for commencing the ballot be now taken.

Several motions were made to adjourn amid great confusion.

On the motion to adjourn a vote was demanded by States.

Gittings, of Maryland, gave notice that if the Convention did not take a recess, he would move an adjournment *sine die*.

In taking the vote the Georgia delegation voted the full vote of the State.

This was objected to.

After a debate on this point,

The President decided that they were not entitled to vote, or to cast any vote in this Convention, the majority having withdrawn.

Holden appealed from the decision of the the chair, and contended that they were carrying out the instructions of the State, while the seceders and bolters were not. They were sent here to vote, and not to bolt, and if the balance of the delegation were not present, it was not the fault of those who remain.

A vote by States was demanded on the appeal from the decision.

The vote resulted in yeas 148, nays 100.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained, and nine remaining Georgia delegates left the Convention, declaring that the Convention had disfranchised a sovereign State.

The motion to adjourn was then resumed, and after a long debate, at 3½ o'clock, the Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock.

The following are the Tennessee resolutions, which are insisted on by the Kentucky and Tennessee delegations as their ultimatum:

Resolved, That all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories of the United States, and that under the decisions of the Supreme Court, which we recognize as a correct exposition of the Constitution, neither their rights of person nor property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial Legislation.

Resolved, That two-thirds of all the electoral votes of the United States shall be required for the nominations.

NIGHT SESSION.

On re-assembling the Convention proceeded to a ballot.

Previous to balloting a resolution was adopted requiring 202 votes to nominate.

FIRST BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT.

Douglas	145½
Guthrie	36½
Dickinson	7
Lane	6
Hunter	42
Davis	1
Toucey	2½
Prince	1
Johnson	12

New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, voted entire for Douglas.

SECOND BALLOT.

Douglas	147
Guthrie	36½
Dickinson	6½
Hunter	41½
Lane	6
Davis	1
Johnson	12
Toucey	2½

THIRD BALLOT.

Douglas	148½
Guthrie	42
Hunter	36
Dickinson	6½
Davis	1
Jonhson	12
Lane	6

FOURTH BALLOT.

Necessary to a choice 202.

Douglas	149
Hunter	41½
Guthrie	37½
Dickinson	5
Johnson	12
Lane	5
Davis	1

FIFTH BALLOT.

Douglas	149½
Hunter	41
Guthrie	37½
Dickinson	5
Johnson	12
Lane	6
Davis	1

SIXTH BALLOT.

Douglas	149½
Hunter	41
Guthrie	39
Dickinson	3
Johnson	12
Lane	7

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Douglas	150½
Guthrie	38½
Dickinson	41
Johnson	11
Lane	6
Davis	1

	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Douglas,	150½	150½	150½	150½	150½
Hunter,	40½	33½	39	38	38
Guthrie,	38½	—	39½	39½	39½
Lane,	6	6	5½	6½	6
Johnson,	11	12	12	12	12
Dickinson,	4½	1	4	4	4
Davis,	1	1½	1½	1½	1½

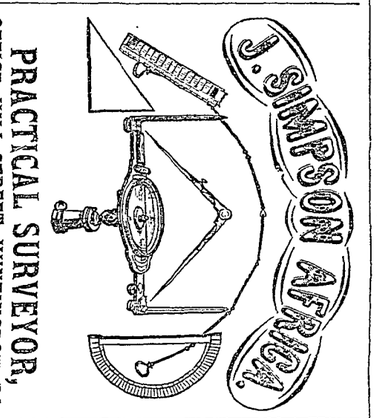
The Convention then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The Southern wing merely organized by the election of Bayard, of Delaware as President, and adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

KEROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS!
HEAD QUARTERS and MANUFACTORY, No. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 Carter street, PHILADELPHIA.
M. B. DYOTT'S
EXCELSIOR KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER.
MERRILL & JONES' *Spring Burner*, and all other good *burners* for Coal Oil, together with the largest and handsomest variety of LAMPS, of every description. CHANDELIERS, from two to fifty Burners—*Glasses, Wicks, Shades*, and all articles pertaining to the business, together with the best KEROSENE OIL in the country—*Wholesale and Retail*—at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.
☞ Merchants and others will save money, by examining our Stock and Prices. M. B. DYOTT'S
LAMP and GAS FIXTURE STORE and FACTORY, No. 114 South Second & No. 1 Carter street, below Chestnut, Philad'a. [Feb. 22, 1860–3m.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—
MERCHANT TAYLOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,
Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,
ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.
ROBERT KING.
Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.–3m.



JOHN PTASZYK,
PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.
☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.
The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds. BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.
$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.
For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 23, 1859–6m.
☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS,
for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of
J. A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL
Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want
Fashionable Goods.

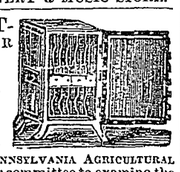
CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want
GOOD GOODS.

THE
CASSVILLE SEMINARY
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN
CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND
Send for a Catalogue!!
Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

1860. 1860.
SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—
Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.
N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.
P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.
Feb. 29, 1860–3m.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

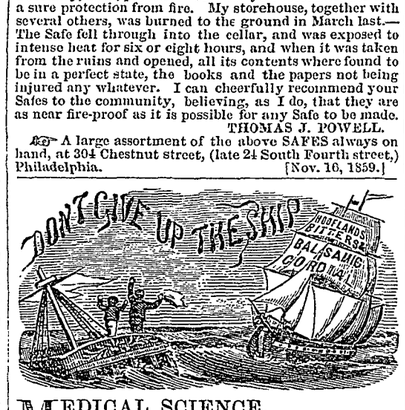
EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—
That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.
Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.
The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.
The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.
GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.
WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last *Saturday night*, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.
Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:
Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.
THOMAS J. POWELL.
☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 10, 1859.]



MEDICAL SCIENCE.
The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you*? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.
These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.
May 11, 1859–1y.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the *cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.*
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.
Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.
Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859–1y.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at
D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.
CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR.
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.
THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.
THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.
DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by
JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at
S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED,
Call at the store of
BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best.
Call at
MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young, can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produ